

ALEXANDRIA DAILY GAZETTE,
COMMERCIAL & POLITICAL.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

FOREIGN.

By the Faun, from St. Sebastians, arrived
at Baltimore,

PARIS, December 11.

Yesterday, before mass, his majesty the emperor and king, seated on the throne, surrounded by princes, ministers, grand officers of the empire, members of the senate and of the council of state, received in the palace of the Tuilleries a deputation of the legislative body.

The deputation was conducted to an audience of his majesty, by a master of ceremonies and his assistant, introduced by the grand master of the ceremonies, and presented by the prince vice grand elector.

The deputation being admitted to the foot of the throne, Count de Fontanes, president of the legislative body, delivered the following address to his majesty:

"Sire—The legislative body recognize your greatness every time it has the honor to approach your majesty's throne. To you every year is an age of glory; every return to your capital is a new triumph.

"When you were far from France, your genius did not abandon her: it dwelt in the midst of us. At the first appearance of the enemy, your people whom you beheld on the banks of the Danube, hurried in crowds to your threatened frontiers; they fled with precipitancy as if you had been present.

Your last exploits and the happy peace which has succeeded them will aggrandize the territories of your allied princes. Some important unions will complete the system of this vast empire, of which they are members, and which has you for its chief and founder.

But Caesar in the zenith of his power respected rights which were not his own. He marked out himself the limits of the priesthood and of the empire. Religion will not cease to protect itself by the throne which re-established it, and the successor of St. Peter will always be more dear and venerable to us, in blessing the successor of Charlemagne, in the name of the god of peace, whose will changes empires; but whose worship does not change.

Whosoever attaches himself to you will be aggrandized, and whosoever seeks a foreign influence is threatened with an approaching disaster. Your ascendancy must be obeyed, which is at once, the counsel of heroism and policy.

Sire, you have said that you will remain but a few days in this palace; that your first passion is the love of France. The word has resounded in every heart. You announce to-day that the victory has cost no new sacrifices; the legislative body return you thanks therefor. But it scars not to be contradicted by a brave and generous nation, when it tells you that Frenchmen will do every thing possible for a sovereign who has covered them with so much glory; and who has judged them so well in recompensing their sacrifices with all his love."

To which his majesty replied.

"Gentlemen, the president and deputies of the legislative body; the sentiments you have expressed accord with my own. I know the attachment of your body to my person. France needs a monarchy moderate but strong. The present epoch ought not only to be distinguished by the glory of the arms of France, but also by the prosperity of her commerce & by the wisdom of her laws, and by the splendor of her arts, sciences and literary acquirements.

To bring France to her present state, I have surmounted the greatest obstacles, I and my family will ever sacrifice our dearest affections to the interest and welfare of this great nation. By the help of God and the constant love of my people, I will be enabled to overcome every obstacle which shall oppose the accomplishment of my great designs.

I desire to live thirty years longer, in order to be able to serve my subjects thirty years more, to consolidate this great empire, and to see all the prosperity that I have conceived for this dear France."

The audience being finished the deputation was re-conducted with the greatest ceremonies.

UNITED STATES.

On the 12th of Dec. the minister of the interior submitted his report on the state of the situation of the French empire to the legislative body. His excellency terminates his report by the examination of the political relation of France with foreign powers. The report announces that "a peace with Sweden will be signed; that Holland, equally bruised by France and by England, will undergo some changes; that our relations with the U. States of America are only suspended for the moment, and will immediately resume their natural channel, (Marche naturelle); that the part of Poland added to the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, and freed from the yoke of Austria, is about to prosper under the laws of the king of Saxony; that a true friendship unites Russia to the French empire—lastly, that the kings, allies of France, will receive an increase of territory; and that France herself acquires new sources of prosperity, and new openings for her commerce by the means of the countries incorporated with the empire."

BAYONNE, Nov. 25.

For several days past it has been announced that his majesty king Joseph, will soon pass through this city on his way to Paris.

To-morrow the troops forming the first division of the army destined for Spain will begin to arrive. They announce the arrival of more than 100,000 men coming from Germany, who will pass through our city and Perpignan. Every day 5, 6 & 900 men of the reserve of 1806, 7, 8 & 9 will arrive in our city. They are armed and equipped immediately. Bayonne never offered such a military appearance. The troops will be received with joy by the inhabitants. Already every thing is ready for the reception of our august emperor.

December 16.

A private letter from Perpignan, dated the 13th ins. states as follows:

"Gorous is in our power since the 10th of this month. We do not know yet the articles of capitulation—but it appears that the garrison will remain prisoners of war."

MADRID, Dec. 4.

His majesty makes known to the army, that the Spanish army commanded by the Duke del Parque, which had imprudently advanced on the right bank of the Tormes, has been completely defeated on the 28th of Nov. at Alba, by the 6th corps of the army and the 6th division of dragoons—15 pieces of cannon, several wagons full of ammunition, 6 stands of colors, 10,000 muskets, and more than 2,000 prisoners fell into the hands of the imperial troops. The enemy besides left 2,000 dead on the field of battle, amongst whom were one general, several colonels, and a great number of other officers. The remains of the army took advantage of the night to save themselves in different directions, leaving their arms and baggage. With that army the last prop of the party of the insurrection was destroyed. There is reason to believe that the isolated bodies & the different parties dispersed through the provinces, being pursued with vigor, the tranquility of the interior will soon be established.

The Marshal of the Empire,
Duke of Dalmatia.

The following order of the day was published the 20th of November, at Madrid:

The king gained yesterday at Ocaña a memorable and decisive battle. Two hours were sufficient to annihilate that army of insurgents, which hoped in a few days to make its entry into Madrid. It was entirely destroyed or dispersed. 4,000 men dead on the field of battle, 20,000 prisoners, of which 800 were officers—between 30 and 40,000 muskets, 20 stands of colors, 20 pieces of cannon, an immense quantity of baggage, are the result of this brilliant victory.

The Governor General

BELLIAK.

The passage through Bayonne of the troops of the first division of the army of reserve was to cease the 4th or 5th of this month, December. The destination of these troops is for Victoria, where the head quarters will be established. The marshal duke of Elchingen left Bayonne for Spain the 1st of this month, Dec.

CHERBOURG, Dec. 2.

Yesterday arrived the American brig Tryphena, Haller, from Philadelphia, in 54 days, cargo, wood, from Campeachy, with a supercargo.

Died, at Paris, on the 6th December, Peter Dufour, formerly physician, and patriarch of the free-masons, in the 120th year of his age.

We learn by letters from Petersburg, that the official confirmation is received of the news of a complete victory gained by

the Russians in Moldavia over the Grand Vizier, in which the latter lost 16 cannon, 12 standards, &c.

FROM TURKEY.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 26.

After the capture of Ismail, the Hungarian troops advanced on the right bank of the Danube, and formed the blockade of Silistria. The Russian fleet has already bombarded that place. The Asiatic troops who are in the army of the grand vizier, desert in great numbers, because on account of ancient customs, they only keep the field from the beginning of June to the end of August. In the actual situation of affairs, the grand vizier has no other step to take but to risk a battle, or to retire to Adrianople, and there intrench himself. It is with a great deal of difficulty that he can procure provisions for his army at Rostschuck, by the means of the Danube.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

An Austrian messenger of the name of Mayntz, has dispatches for Prince de Staehremberg. They are the first he has received since the conclusion of the negotiation with Austria. They communicate the terms of the treaty, and we suppose order his excellency to quit the country, in virtue of the 16th article, which is as follows:

"XVI. His majesty the emperor of Austria, desirous to co-operate in the restoration of a maritime peace, accedes to a prohibitory system with respect to England, adopted by France and Russia, during the present maritime war. His imperial majesty shall break off all intercourse with Great Britain, and with respect to the English government, place herself in the situation he stood in previous to the war."

December 14.

The Austrian messenger has brought proposals to our government for a general peace, to be negotiated at a congress to be held in some city in the north-west of France. Should these proposals be rejected, Prince Staehremberg has orders to leave this country. This important subject will be the first that will occupy the marquis Wellesley's consideration.

A proposal for a Cartel has also been received. Commissioners will probably be sent immediately to some town on the coast of France to settle the terms of the Cartel.

Yesterday a cabinet council was held at the foreign office. Present, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis Wellesley, the Earl of Liverpool, Bathurst, Westmoreland, Harrowby, and Chatham, Lord Mulgrave, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Secretary Rider, and Mr. R. S. Dundas.

The Marquis Wellesley has appointed his brother-in-law, Charles Cullen Smith, Esq. to be the under secretary of state in the foreign department.

The hon. Henry Wellesley is appointed minister plenipotentiary to Spain in the room of Mr. Hookman Frere.

Yesterday all the king's ministers, in full dress, paid their respects to the Persian ambassador. He has a family, which is not considered large, of only sixty-three children; but it is considered as a mark of peculiar good fortune, even in Persia, that he had six children born to him on one and the same day.

Public Sale.

ON Saturday the third day of March next at one o'clock in the afternoon, will be exposed to sale before the door of the Office-House, the undermentioned valuable Land, in two lots, lying within the limits of the corporation of Alexandria, viz.

Eight acres and 45 perches, or there-by, bounded by Gladens Run, by the lands of Mr. Alexander, col. Peyton, Mr. Sherron and others.

Eight acres, known by the name of Purkes' garden, bounded in part by King-street continued by the property of col. Peyton, Mr. Hooff and the last mentioned lot.

These lots of ground are understood to be perfectly clear of the conflicting claims which have lately been agitated with respect to a part of the land in their vicinity.

A title deed will be made and immediate possession given. The purchaser will be required to give bond for the purchase money, payable by equal portions in one, two, and three years, bearing interest from the date, and a lien retained on the property till payment.

COLIN AULD.

PRINTING in all its various branches, handsomely executed with accuracy and dispatch.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

The State of the Country.—Is the commerce of the United States in a more prosperous situation than it was before Mr. Jefferson's election?—When the constitution was formed, and the government under it organized, the situation of the country was lamentable. The nation was deeply in debt, and without credit. The old confederation had run down, and with it all nationality. The authority of the state governments had in some instances been set at defiance, and insurrections had arisen to an alarming degree in one of the states. The treaty of peace between the United States and G. Britain had never been carried into effect by either party. Indian wars ravaged our inland borders; and the British held their posts on our frontiers.

In this distressing situation, gen. Washington, and his federal friends who assisted in forming the constitution, took charge of the public affairs of the nation. Scarcely had they begun to carry into effect their excellent schemes of policy, when we became embroiled with Great Britain. Spoliations to an immense amount were committed by her cruisers upon our commerce, the spirits of a large part of the country were irritated, and a loud call for war resounded from one den of democracy to another, through the nation. Gen. Washington did not look to the mob of a large city, as a thermometer of public opinion. He consulted with wise and patriotic men, not with Frenchmen and Irishmen on the best course to pursue. The result was, Mr. Jay's mission to the British court; and that issued in the celebrated treaty of 1794.

In compliance with the terms of that treaty, G. Britain gave up the western posts; we conformed on our part; arrangements were made to adjust the claims of both parties by commissioners; and in the end, the people of this country received several millions of dollars, as a compensation for their losses by British depredation, and peace and friendship again subsisted betwixt us and that nation. In the mean time, our trade proceeded with new life and vigor, and increased beyond the most sanguine expectation. This period cannot be forgotten; and must it not be acknowledged by all honest men, that the prosperity of the country was altogether without a parallel.

The Jeffersonians were deadly enemies of this treaty. It expired during the presidency of their leader, and he refused to renew it, although the offer was made by the British government. Why was this refusal? Will any honest man in the U. States, say at this time, that this treaty was not advantageous in a high degree to us? This enquiry is not made of Irishmen, nor Frenchmen, who have not sense enough to discern the true interests of the country, nor integrity enough to pursue them, if they could discern them. But let the intelligent and upright natives of the soil, say on their consciences, whether the treaty of 1794 was not, in its effects, highly advantageous to this country? It was, however, rejected; and from the time of its expiration, to the present moment, what has been our situation? Has our trade been more prosperous? Have our farmers been benefitted by the embarrassments of commerce? Is our revenue increasing? Are our seamen in any better predicament, either in point of wages, or protection? It is a fact that some of the members of congress from Kentucky, and Tennessee, and some from Virginia, and Georgia, and a number of Irishmen in the country, lament with much apparent sorrow, over our sailors impressed on board the British navy. But it is worthy of notice, that this excessive sensibility comes

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The Speaker

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from parts of the country, where there are few or no sailors. If we were looking for real sympathy on this subject, we should naturally expect to find it in the middle, and particularly in the eastern states, where the sailors belong, and where their friends reside. The truth is, it is a political stalking horse, rode by those who have ambitious, or revengeful views to answer, and *has no sincerity in it*. When we find them yearn over our seamen imprisoned in France, and when we discover any effectual measures taken to relieve them, we may begin to think more favorably of the Jeffersonians. At present, they are entitled to but little credit for their pretences. *If the commerce and the seamen of the U. States, have any real friends, they are in the commercial states.*

How is it with the farmers? Have they not learned by dear experience, that their prosperity is intimately connected with commerce? Are their circumstances mendied, by a Jeffersonian administration of government? Does the produce of their farms find a readier market, or command a better price, than it did in federal times?—Why is it that we hear them so often anxiously enquiring after the repeal of the non-intercourse, and the opening of a free trade *once more?* Are their taxes more easily paid, are their families better dressed, are they able to settle their sons, who come of age, or furnish their new married daughters, more easily than before the country became encumbered with embargoes, non-intercourse, &c. &c.

When these questions are satisfactorily answered, a multitude more are ready to be asked. In the mean time, we should be happy to be informed by some shrewd ministerial calculator, how much nearer we are to the establishment of “the freedom of the ocean,” than we were twenty years ago? Have all the combinations of French intrigue, and French force, drawn Great Britain one inch nearer to the point of surrendering this last plank of her national safety, we say nothing at present, of the *advantages or disadvantages*, which we should be likely to realize from the establishment of this fanciful principle. The only enquiry now is—are we in a fairer way of obtaining it, than we were when Mr. Jefferson first came into office. If not, what has been gained in this particular, by his patriotic services?

[*Con. Mirror.*
(To be continued.)

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, February 27.

[Taken for the *Alexandria Gazette*.]

The Speaker read to the house a report from the secretary of war, relative to military pensions—Ordered to lie on the table. Mr. Seybert presented the petition of sundry merchants in Philadelphia, praying for relief against sundry bonds, the conditions of which cannot be complied with. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Stanford offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to prepare and report a bill fixing and allowing adequate compensation to the clerks in the public offices. Agreed to.

Mr. Minor, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Thomas Campbell, a captain in the revolutionary army, praying compensation for military services, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill granting to Mr. Campbell $\$100$ dollars, being the amount of his claim with interest thereon.

On motion of Mr. Eppes, the house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday. He then withdrew the sections offered yesterday as amendments to the amendments of the senate, for the purpose of substituting the following, which he considered more perfect in form, and embracing the same principles.

Sec. 1. *Be it further enacted*, That the commander and crew of any merchant vessel of the United States, owned wholly by a citizen or citizens thereof, and not carrying contraband of war, bound to any port or place not actually invested, with which intercourse shall be prohibited by the decrees or orders of the British government, may oppose and defend against any search, restraint or seizure which shall be attempted upon such vessel or upon any other vessel as aforesaid by the commander or crew of any armed vessel sailing under British colors, and may repel by force any assault or hostility which may be committed on the part of such British vessel pursuing such attempt, and may subdue and capture the same.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the commander and crew of any merchant vessel of the U. S. owned wholly by a citizen or citizens thereof, and not carrying contraband of war, bound to any port or place not actually invested, with which intercourse shall be prohibited by the decrees or orders of the French government, may oppose and defend against any search, restraint or seizure which shall be attempted upon such vessel or upon any other vessel owned as aforesaid, by the commander or crew of any armed vessel sailing under French colors, and may repel by force any assault or hostility which may be committed on the part of such French vessel pursuing such attempt, and may subdue and capture the same.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the commander and crew of any merchant vessel, shall capture, and secure any British or French armed vessel from which an assault or other hostility shall be first made as aforesaid, such armed vessel with her tackle, appurtenances, ammunition and lading shall accrue the one half to the owner or owners of such merchant vessel of the United States, and the other half to the captors: and being brought into any port of the United States, shall and may be adjudged and condemned to their use after due process and trial, in any court of the United States having admiralty jurisdiction, and which shall be holden for the district into which such captured vessel shall be brought—and the same court shall thereupon order a sale and distribution thereof accordingly, and at their discretion, saving any agreement which shall be between the owner or owners, and the commander and crew of such merchant vessel.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That after notice of this act at the several custom houses, no merchant armed vessel bound as aforesaid to places not actually invested, with which intercourse shall be interdicted by the decrees or orders of the government of Great-Britain or France, shall receive a clearance, unless the owner or owners and the master and commander of such vessel, for the intended voyage, shall give bond to the United States in a sum equal to the value of such vessel and cargo, with condition that such vessel shall not make or commit depredation, outrage, unlawful assault or unprovoked violence, on the high seas, and that the guns, arms and ammunition of such vessel shall be returned within the United States or otherwise accounted for, and that such owner or owners and the commander and crew of such merchant vessel, will in all things conform to the provisions of this act, and to such instructions as the President of the United States, in pursuance thereof, shall from time to time establish—& it shall be the duty of the collector to see that no armed vessel, clearing out as aforesaid, shall have on board arms or other warlike stores, except such as may constitute a part of the equipment of the said vessel, and to attach a certificate to that effect to the clearance granted to the vessel.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the president of the U. S. shall be and he is hereby authorised to establish in conformity with the provisions of this act, suitable instructions to aid for the merchant vessels authorised to arm for the better restraining the commanders and crews who shall be employed therein. For preventing any outrage or injury which they may be disposed to commit, or the taking on board articles contraband of war, a copy of which instructions shall be delivered to the commander of such vessel when she shall give bond as aforesaid.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the president of the U. S. shall be and he is hereby authorised to employ the public armed vessels of the U. States, in convoying and protecting vessels of the U. S. owned wholly by a citizen or citizens thereof, not carrying contraband of war & bound to any port or place not actually invested, with which intercourse shall be prohibited by the decrees and orders of the governments of G.

Britain or France—and to instruct the commanders of the said vessels of the U. States to oppose and defend against search, restraint, or seizure, which shall be attempted upon vessels under convoy, by the commanders or crews of any armed vessel sailing under British or French colors, and to repel by force any assault or hostility, which may be committed on the part of such British or French vessel pursuing such attempt, and to subdue and capture the same.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That any British or French vessel so captured shall be considered lawful prize, and may be condemned in any court in the U. States having competent jurisdiction, and the proceeds of such prize shall be distributed in conformity to the provisions of the act “for the better government of the navy of the U. States.”

Mr. Livermore was opposed to the adoption of these amendments; he considered them perfectly Quixotic, as they were an actual declaration of war against both G. Britain and France.

Mr. Key suggested a question of order, on the ground, that the conveying system contained in the two last sections, was before the house in a bill reported by Mr. Burwell from Virginia, some days since, & that therefore the house ought not to receive the proposed amendments of Mr. Eppes.

Before this question was decided by the house, Mr. Eppes withdrew all the sections of his amendment but the two first; and moved that they, together with the bill as it came from the senate, be committed to a select committee, for the purpose of maturing its provisions.

Mr. Gardner was opposed both to the amendments and the commitment. In the course of his observations he was several times called to order, and the chair having decided that he was not in order, he sat down, and when attempting to proceed in his argument, the Speaker decided that he had no priority—from which decision an appeal was taken and the decision of the chair was confirmed by a large majority.—After which Mr. Gardner proceeded to finish his observations, which he did in a masterly manner.

The question on the reference was then taken by ayes and noes, and carried, ayes 74, noes 49.

The committee to consist of nine.

Mr. Eppes stated that as the subject was now referred to a select committee he would for the purpose of preventing questions of order on a future day on the subject, move that the committee of the whole be discharged from the further consideration of the bill relating to conveys referred to them heretofore. And on the question it was determined in the affirmative Ayes 77—Noes 42. It was then referred to the select committee last raised.

Mr. Eppes then moved to refer the propositions which he withdrew this morning—the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th sections given above, to the same committee, by way of instructions for their government.

Some conversation on the propriety of this motion taking place it was withdrawn.

Mr. Gardner offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be requested to lay before this house the opinion of the attorney general respecting the right of the United States to the batture at New Orleans claimed by Edward Livingston. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

Extract of a letter from a correspondent at Martha's Vineyard, to the Editors of the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.

“The brig *Retrieve*, captain Perrington, arrived here on Saturday, 38 days from Liverpool, bound to Boston. The *Retrieve* sailed from Liverpool on the 20th of Dec. at which time it was not publicly known, that Mr. Jackson had been dismissed by the American government. In lat. 48, long. 19, fell in with the wreck of the ship *Two Friends*, of Greenock, from Quebec, laden with lumber—found a note in a bottle, which stated, that the crew, 8 in number, had subsisted 8 days upon one rat, when they were taken off by the French privateer *La Petit Garson*, of Bordeaux.

An American vessel belonging to Boston was picked up in the British channel about the middle of Dec. deserted by the crew, and robbed of her sails and several other articles.

Our correspondent further states, that the markets for American produce in Liverpool were dull. Upland cotton, 17 to 18d. New Orleans, 18 to 19, fresh flour 54 to 58 and dull; sour 46 to 49; pot ash 51 to 52; pearls 56 to 57; and for articles of other American produce, do alike.

IN COMMON COUNCIL

February 10, 1813.

Ordered, That the following persons be appointed commissioners for superintending the elections to be held in the different wards of the town, on Tuesday the 6th day of March next, for the purpose of electing members of the Common Council for the ensuing year.

Charles Slade,
Richard Weightman, } for 1st Ward
Samuel Harper,
William Hepburn,
John Young,
Dennis Ramsey,
William S. Moore,
Joseph Smith,
Abraham Faw,
James Lawason,
John Stewart,
John Johnston,

2d do.

3d do.

4th do.

The election for the 1st Ward to be held at the house of Jeremiah Neale, Union street—For the 2d Ward at the Council Chamber—For the 3d Ward at John Hodgkin's tavern, and the 4th Ward at the house of Mr. Hutchins, corner of Duke and St. Asaph streets.

Extract from the minutes,
ADAM LYNN, c. s.

Public Sale.

Will be sold, on SATURDAY next, the third of March, at 3, p. m. at the cooper shop of the late Joseph Coleman, on Union-street,

A small Frame House and a

Steve—also, Flour Barrels, Half Barrels,

and Kegs.

P. G. Marsteller.

Feb. 28.

Now Landing

From sloop Mechanic, Captain Smith, and for sale by

Faxon, Metcalf & Co.

75 tons Plaster Paris

25 boxes Mould Candles

25 do. Dipt Do.

20 barrels N. E. Rum

14 barrels No. 1 Beef

10 chests Young Hyson Tea.

ALSO ON HAND,

1000 reams Writing and Wrapping Paper,

and a general assortment Shoes.

February 28. cod2w

FOR SALE,

By William M. Lillian, on board schooner Charles, at Lawrence & Fowle's wharf,

9 hds. and 50 lbs. N. E. Rum.

29 boxes Brown Soap.

5 cords Hemlock Bark.

20 kegs Spiced Lobsters.

6 boxes Brads.

February 28.

RICHARD WOOD,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Hair-Dressers.

HAS commenced business this day, at his shop on Fairfax street, opposite Mr. Guy Atkinson's. From his experience in a business, obtained by an eight years apprenticeship in this town, he flatters himself, that he will be able to please every person whose good wishes for the prosperity of a young man may induce them to employ him.

February 26.

District of Columbia,

County of Alexandria, Jan. 26, 1813.

WAS committed to the jail of this county as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself JOHN GELAT, and says he is the property of Mr. Edward Amherst, of Jamestown, Virginia—he is about 40 years of age, five feet eight inches high, had on a jacket and pantaloons of negro green cotton, and an old brown cloak; he had the horses with him, which he was offering for sale. The owner is requested to come and prove his property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

James Campbell, Jailer.

January 29.

CLOVER SEED.

50 bush. fresh Red Clover-Seed,

Just Received from New-England, and

For Sale by

John G. Ladd.

February 4.

A PERSON properly qualified to Teach the Greek, Latin, and English Languages, grammatically, & Geography, would meet with liberal encouragement in the town of Alexandria if application by letter addressed to the Printer, is speedily made.

February 26.

FALL BUTTER.

1,500 weight first quality FIRKIN BUTTER,

TER, just received and for sale by

Wm. N. Mills.

February 27.

GRAND LOTTERY.
Three Prizes of 25,000 Dollars each.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
Union College Lottery, No. I.
MANAGERS.

William W. Gilbert,
Benjamin Dewitt,
George Merchant,
SC M B & E.

	Base Dennis,	Steph. Thorne.
1 Prizes of	\$25,000	1 \$75,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
4 250 Tickets each, 7,000	7,000	7,000
2	4,000	4,000
6	1,000	5,000
28	500	14,000
50	200	6,000
100	100	5,000
200	50	5,000
710,500	10	105,000
10,924 Prizes,		345,000
24,076 Blanks,		
35,000 Tickets, at 7 dollars, is		253,000

Less than 2 1/4 blanks to a prize; subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Prizes payable 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing.

OF THE ANNEXED PRIZES.
1st drawn No. 10th day of drawing, entitled to \$1,000.

1st do.	15th do. 250 Tickets from No. 1 to No. 250, inclusive.
1st do.	20th do. 250 do. from No. 251 to 500, inclusive.
1st do.	25th do. 550 do. from No. 25,001 to 22,250, inclusive.
1st do.	30th do. 250 do. from No. 22,251 to 22,500, inclusive.
1st do.	35th do. Cash, 25,000 dollars.
1st do.	40th do. 1000
1st do.	45th do. 25,000

First 4000 Blanks drawn to be entitled to a Ten Dollar prize each.

The drawing will commence in the City of New York on the third Tuesday in April next, and will continue to draw 600 Tickets each day (except the last day, when there will remain 800 to be drawn) until finished.

Tickets for sale by R. GRAY, Bookseller, King street, Alexandria, where all tickets sold by him may be examined, and information obtained respecting the Lottery during the drawing, free of expence. Prizes in the Baltimore College Lottery will be taken at their full value for Tickets in this Lottery, and the difference paid in cash. Cash will also be advanced for prizes as soon as drawn, at a moderate discount.

Present price of tickets eight dollars.

January 1.
Should the first number, on the 15th day of drawing, be either of the numbers from 1 to 250, inclusive, then, in that case, the next drawn number (not one of those numbers) shall draw, and be entitled to the 250 tickets, with the prizes and blanks that may be drawn to them previous to the 15th day of drawing; and in the like manner with tickets for the 20th, 25th, and 30th days of drawing; so that a person with one ticket may draw One Thousand Tickets! Question—How? Answer—Suppose No. 11,173, is the property of A; the first drawn number on the 15th day of drawing, which will entitle A to the numbers from 1 to 250; and the first drawn number on the 20th day of drawing, may be No. 173, which will entitle him to the numbers from 251 to 500. The first drawn number, on the 25th day, may be No. 375, which will entitle him to the numbers from 22,001 to 22,250, inclusive; and the first drawn number, on the 30th day of drawing, may be one of the 750 tickets already drawn, which will entitle him to the numbers from 22,251 to 22,500—Yes, sir, and the thousand tickets may draw One Hundred Thousand Dollars!

TO BE RENTED,
For one or more years,
THAT valuable property commonly called Jones's Point, now occupied by Joseph BROWNING—Also, the Marsh and Hills adjacent. The terms will be made known by Dr. Stephen Cooke, near Leesburg, Loudoun county.

The subscriber having been informed that JOSIAH BROWNING has committed various depredations on the point, that he has sold the stone which surrounded it, and the soil itself, gives notice to those who have been engaged in this honorable traffic, that a repetition of it will inevitably subject them to the penalties of the law.

John R. Cooke.
December 16.

FOR SALE,
75 Oak and Pine Logs suitable for Wharf building—

On the wharf of JAMES KIRK, Esquire.—The person who took away TWO LOGS from said wharf, is requested to pay for the same, without further trouble, unto

Solomon Parfoms.
February 14.

ORIGINAL
FAMILY MEDICINES.

Prepared by RICHARD BROWN & SON, have been in high estimation and general use throughout the United States, for upwards of ten years. And, it is an inconsiderable evidence of their utility, that during the above period, numerous imitations of every article, the productions of ignorance and experience, urged by envy and penury, have been intruded on the public, seen for a day, and then perished! Others now succeed them, which in like manner are fast descending to the tomb of the Capulets; while our remedies become more generally used; and acquire a daily accession of deserved celebrity.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lotion.
This medicine is superior to any offered to the public, being innocent and mild certain and efficacious in its operations.—Should no worms exist in the body, it will without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

Lee's Elixer.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, asthma, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard.

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c. &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumption, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Neck.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Infallible Ague & Fever Drops,

For the cure of agues, remittent, and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion,

Celebrated for the cure of ring worms, tetter, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Which give immediate relief.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

The Anodyne Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

The Indian Vegetable Specific,

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Those medicines having come into general use, they are frequently purchased not only by Druggists, but by country store keepers to sell again; in order that the purchasers may be confident they have the original genuine medicines; wherever they purchase they have but to observe, that every article of medicine has on the outward wrapper the signature of the proprietors.

Michael Lee & Co.

late Richard Lee and Son

Sold, by appointment, at Nicholas Hington's, Fairfax street, and at Robert Gray's, bookseller, King street.

February 13.

law6w

Union College Lottery,

No. I.

TICKETS will advance on the first of March next to 8 dollars 50 cents.

Present price 8 dollars.

FOR SALE BY

R. Gray.

February 19.

CLOVER SEED.

50 bush. fresh Red Clover-Seed,

Just Received from New-England, and

For Sale By

John G. Ladd.

February 4.

A PERSON properly qualified to Teach

the Greek, Latin, and English Languages, grammatically, & Geography, would meet with liberal encouragement in the town of Alexandria if application by letter addressed to the Printer, is speedily made.

February 24.

2aw

Orphans' Court.

Alexandria County, February Term, 1810.

Ordered, That the administrators of Jas. Bacon, deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times in each week, for four weeks in the Alexandria Daily Gazette.

Teste, ALEX. MOORE, Reg.

This is to give Notice.

That the subscribers of Alexandria county in the District of Columbia have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of James Bacon, late of the county aforesaid merchant, deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 21st day of August next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate; and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands, this 21st day of February, 1810.

Elizabeth Bacon, Adm'x.

Matthew Robinson, her att'y.

William Fowle, administrator.

valuable Property for Sale.

IN pursuance of a deed executed to the subscribers on the 11th day of August, 1803, by the late Robert T. Hooe, Esq. in trust for certain purposes thereby expressed, they will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Coffee House, in the town of Alexandria, on the first Monday in March next, the following valuable Property, viz.

One Lot of Ground in the said town of Alexandria, lying eastward of Union and between Duke and Wolfe streets, with a Wharf extended from the same into the river: This lot fronts feet on the tonac.

One other Lot, situated on Water street, between Prince and Duke streets, and fronting about 27 feet on Water-street. This lot is handsomely enclosed, and there is a very productive garden upon it.

The undivided Moiety of the following Property, all situated in the said town of Alexandria, to wit—

One Moiety of the Property on which the said R. T. Hooe lately resided situated at the corner of Prince and Water-streets, and fronting feet or thereabouts on Water, and feet on Prince streets. On this property there are extensive Brick Buildings, forming a large and well finished Dwelling House & three Stores, with all necessary out houses, a pump in the yard and an excellent garden.

A. S. G.

The undivided Moiety of a House and Lot situated at the corner of Water and Duke streets, fronting feet on Water, and feet on Duke. This property is subject to an annual ground rent for of sixty one and a half dollars.

The whole of the above property except the last is free of encumbrance, and will be shown at any time to such as desire to be informed about it. The sale will be made on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months for approved indorsed notes, negotiable at the bank of Alexandria.

Charles Simms,
Thomas Swann,
R. Harrison.

Nov. 30.

cots.

Orphans' Court,

Alexandria County, Feb Term, 1810.

ORDERED, That the executor of Joseph Coleman, deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times in each week for 4 weeks, in the Alexandria Daily Gazette.

Teste, ALEX. MOORE, Reg.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscribers of Alexandria county, in the District of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of George M' Munn, late of the county aforesaid, deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 21st day of August next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate. And those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand, this 21st day of February, 1810.

Joseph Dean, Ex'r.

February 15.

cots.

FOR RENT.

A HANDBOME LOT OF GROUND, adjoining the Spring Garden, containing 2 acres. There is on the lot a snug Frame House, suitable for a small family, and a number of the best kind of fruit trees. The whole will be let on advantageous terms to a good tenant. Apply to

Charles M'Knight.

Who has a number of building lots, situated in different parts of the town, which he will sell low for cash, or lease on ground rent forever.

Given under my hand, this 21st day of February, 1810.

George H. Chapman.

December 15.

Orphans' Court,

Alexandria County, Feb. Term, 1810.

Ordered, That the executor of George M' Munn, deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times in each week for eight weeks, in the Alexandria Daily Gazette.

Teste,

Alex. Moore, Register.

VOL</

rt,
Term, 1810.
or of George
the following ads
each week for
Daily Gazette.

Regular.

Notice,

Alexandria county,
obtained from
my letters to
George M. Mum,
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Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL XI.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1810.

2727.

Sales at Vendus.
On every Tuesday and Friday,

WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendus Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day—All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitationa sea prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

ROSE HILL FOR SALE.

This healthy, beautiful, and well improved SEAT is now offered for sale.

It contains 400 acres, 150 of which are in wood. No land is better adapted to the use of Plaster of Paris, and there is some very valuable meadow land upon it.

For terms apply to W. H. Footh, esq. upon the premises, or to the subscriber in Charles county, Maryland.

Benjamin Dulany, jun.

September 14.

Intending to remove to the town of Alexandria I wish to sell a lease of 3 years of Sebastian Spring Tavern, with 15 acres thereto belonging. Any person inclined to purchase will meet with a bargain, and may be supplied with a number of articles suitable to Tavern keeping.

A. LINDO.

January 23.

LANDING,

From sloop Ranger, capt. Campbell, from Newburyport, and for sale by

Lawrason & Fowle,

50 Barrels N. E. Rum,

7 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar,

8 Bar'l's Claret,

10 Hhds. New Orleans Molasses, of a super-

ior quality,

30 Boxes Mould Candles,

4 quantity of Grass Rope.

February 20.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE subscriber wishing to remove to the western country, will sell the FARM on which he resides in Fairfax county, 11 miles from Alexandria, 9 from George Town ferry, and about the same from the Potowmac bridge crossing to the city of Washington—in a healthy, agreeable neighborhood, containing about 470 acres, on which is a convenient dwelling house, large enough for a genteel family, together with all the outhouses suitable, all new or nearly so; an orchard of apple trees of selected fruit, together with different other fruit trees, a proportion of improved meadow for the scythe, and a large portion more may easily be made. Any person inclined to purchase may know the terms by application to Mr. JOHN DULAN, adjoining the said farm, or the subscriber on the premises.

E. Dulin.

June 2.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

A three story BRICK WAREHOUSE at the corner of Union and Prince-streets; 23 feet front upon Prince, and 44 feet 4 inches front upon Union-street. Occupied by Jonathan and David Ross.

A HOUSE and LOT occupied by Jacob Loop; this Lot fronts 34 feet inches on Union-street, and 97 feet 8 inches on a 20 feet alley; it will be sold altogether or divided as may best suit purchasers.

A vacant LOT binding ON Duke, Patrick, and Wolf-streets, being four of a square.

For terms apply to

John Janney.

1 mo. 10.

lawf

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY

CHARLES I. CATLETT,

75 chests Imperial, Hyson, & Young

Hyson Teas.

30,000 lbs. prime Green Coffee.

20 pipes and 8 quarter casks Lisbon

and Tenerife Wine.

8 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar.

2000 lbs. Seine Twine.

50 boxes Mould Candles.

50 do. Spanish Segars.

8 barrels Pimento.

October 16.

HEMP of the best quality.

November 24.

Joseph H. Mandeville,
Offers for sale the following articles, wholesale or retail.

3000 bush. Lisbon and Liverpool Salt

20000 lbs. Green Coffee, in barrels and bags

5000 Goshen Cheese, of excellent qua-

lity in sacks

1000 New England do. do.

2000 bbls. of Herrings, Shad and Mackare

50 tons Plaster Paris

20 bales prime Upland Georgia Cotton.

10 hhds. Jamaica, Antigua and Dema-

ra Rum

4 pipes French and ditto Brandy

15 hhds. Muscovado Sugar

50 bbls. do. do. different qualities

3 hhds. Copperas

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin, Madeira, Lisbon, Claret, and Catalonia

Holland and Country Gin

New England Rum in hhds. and bbls.

Peach and Apple Brandy in bbls.

Martinique Cordials, in boxes

Louf and Lump Sugar, Savannah Hon

per gallon, Figblue.

Molasses in hhds. Spanish Flotant Indigo.

Spanish Cigars, Butter.

Harris's and Taylor's manufactured To-

bacco in kegs,

Gunpowder and Shot of different sizes,

Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Pepper, Pimento,

Chocolate Nos. 1 and 3, Mould and Dift Can-

co.

Malaga Raisins in boxes,

Pipes in boxes, 3 gross each,

Hingham box's, H-milton's Garrett's and

Leiper's Stuft in bottles.

London and Philadelphia Mustard,

Wrting and Wrapping Paper,

Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c.

ALSO,

A constant supply of WATER CRACKERS and

best aperitive ELIXIR, by retail, and

30 hhds. of Maryland and Virginia Tobac-

co.

Public Sale.

UNDER the authority of a deed of trust

from Samuel Bailey to us, for the purpose of

securing the payment of certain debts to William Wilson, surviving administrator of Cum-

berland Wilson, deceased, and to Benjamin Botts, we will offer at public sale, for cash,

on the 19th day of March next, at the front

door of the court house, in Fairfax county,

a TRACT OF LAND, in the said county,

described in the deed as situated on Occoquan Creek, adjoining to the town of Colchester,

and devised to the said Samuel Bailey by his

father William Bailey—supposed to contain

four hundred acres.

Thomas Harrison, jun.

R. I. Taylor.

December 8.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber, after a lapse of time

necessarily consumed in the prepara-

tion of his house, respectfully announces to

the citizens of Alexandria, as well as the

community at large, that he has taken for a

term of years that noted and eligible estab-

lishment known by the name of the CITY

HOTEL, and once occupied by Mr. Gadsby,

whose distinguished abilities as a Publician

gave it an eclat which the subscriber hopes

to preserve by his unremitting exertions in

affording to all those who may conser on him

the favor of their patronage, genteel and com-

fortable accommodations. The subscriber

deems it unnecessary to indicate the multi-

plicity of conveniences attached to the City

Hotel, and will only submit a description to

that portion of travellers who have so gene-